The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,419.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion.....Rs 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

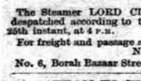
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 4th January 1870, at noon.

	Jan. 1870		Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay	4	Leave Galle	12
" Carwar	6	" Negapatam	14
" Mangalore	7	" Pondicherry	15
" Cannanore	8	" Madras	17
" Calicut	8	" Coconada	18
" Beypore	8	" Vizagapatam	20
" Cochin	9	" Ramlingam	20
" Tuticorin	10	" Gopalpore	21
" Colombo	11	" False Point	22
		Arrive Calcutta	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calicutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingy, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship MARTABAN, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th December, at noon.

	Up.	Dec.	Down.	Jan. 1870
Leave Bombay	27	31	Leave Bussorah	1
" Kurrachee	31	1	" Fao	14
" Guadur Jan.	1870	1	" Bushire	16
" Muscat	4	4	" Lingah	17
" Bunder Abbas	6	6	" Bunder Abbas	20
" Lingah	7	7	" Muscat	22
" Guadur	10	10	" Guadur	23
" Fao	11	11	" Kurrachee	28
Arrive Bussorah	12	12	Arrives Bombay	29

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
" Ratnagherry	Sunday.	" Beypore	Saturday.
" Malwan	"	" Calicut	"
" Vingherla	"	" Tellicherry	"
" Goa	Monday.	" Cannanore	"
" Carwar	"	" Mangalore	Sunday.
" Compta	"	" Compta	Monday.
" Mangalore	Tuesday.	" Carwar	"
" Cannanore	Wednesday.	" Goa	Tuesday.
" Tellicherry	"	" Vingorla	"
" Calicut	"	" Malwan	"
" Beypore	"	" Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

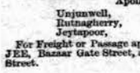
The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 27th December, 1869.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well known First Class Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Rug with Straps,
2	" Under Vests.	1	Maud.
2	" Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	" Flannel Shirts.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	" Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	" Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	" Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat,
1	" White Cambrics.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First "lass Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

EXCURSION by STEAMER DURING THIS SEASON.—The undersigned are prepared to LET their STEAM BOAT on HIRE, for the voyage of Pleasure Parties to Elephanta or any other places, either by a single trip or any fixed period as may be arranged.

The Steamer is well adapted for the accommodation of large parties, on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF MADRAS, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Murray without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th December 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR, MARC FRAISSINET PERE ET FILS.

THE s. s. ASIE, 1200 tons, and 200 H. P., Captain Lafrerre, will leave for Marseilles (via Suez Canal) on the 25th December at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Passengers will embark from Apollo Bunder.

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co, Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship WOOSUNG, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once alongside the Ship to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Bourner, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Bourner will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's decks.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents Ship Woosung.

Bombay, 21st December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship HIPPOGRIFFE, from Moulmein, are requested to SEND BOATS and RAFTSMEN alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Bews, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bills of Lading to be sent to Hadjee Zenal Abadeen Shirazee for counter-signature.

HADJEE ZENAL ABADEEN SHIRAZEE,
Agent and Owner Ship Hippogriffe.

Bombay, 22nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SIR WALTER SCOTT, Shaw, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside the ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Shaw will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents Ship Sir Walter Scott.

Bombay, 22nd December 1869.

THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 24th to WEDNESDAY the 29th December 1869 (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY the 1st January 1870.

A. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 22nd December 1869.

SPECIAL PER OVERLAND STEAMER, DIRECT FROM GRENOBLE.

GLOVES! GLOVES!! GLOVES!!!

FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Co. have received a large stock of BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES from their manufacturer, who has selected the best skins only. They are specially prepared to their order (thread sewn), and consist of

LADIES' } Black, white,
and } Light and medium colors in all shades.
GENTLEMEN'S }

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF for DRIVING.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at AHMEDNUGGUR, a BRACE of GREYHOUNDS.—Apply to Captain HALIFAX, 3rd K. O. Hussars.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s		
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. Pints	" 20	"
Moselle, Quarts	" 42	"
Brandy "	" 36	"
Sherry "	" 25	"
Claret "	" 23	"
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	" 27	"
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	" 30	"
LARRONDE FRERES'		
St. Julien	" 12	"
Margaux	" 17	"
Chateau Leoville	" 24	"
Old Cognac	" 20	"
Superior Old Cognac	" 25	"
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'		
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	" 30	"
Do. 1847 do.	" 24	"
J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'		
Sherry	" 18	"

REMINGTON & Co.

HEERALALL & Co., 9 Hummum Street, Fort.—On FRIDAY, the 24th December, at 2 o'clock noon, Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort, a few articles of FURNITURE, containing, tables, presses, teapoys, cheval glasses, children's riding whips, bedsteads, tea-sets, cruet stand, pictures, medicine chest, opera glass, telescope, maps, jewel box, &c.

A few pearls for nose ring.
Diamond rose ring.
A few pieces of silver articles,
Geneva gold watches, &c., &c.

HEERALALL & Co.

HEERALALL & COMPANY.—AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at MAHIM MARKET ROAD.—On MONDAY, the 27th December, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on account of the concerned, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of the Market Road in Mahim, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed under No. 55, containing by admeasurement 85 feet in length and 42 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east and south by the properties of Khoja Mairally Noor Mahomed, on the west by the aforesaid Market Road, and on the north by the house of Parsee Pestonjee Hormusjee.

The above property is pucka built, possessing a well, and well suited for residence or laking clubs.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort. HEERALALL & Co.

FRENCH SWEETMEATS, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

	Cash.	Credit.
"Dragees" Bonbons, per lb	2 4	2 8
Nougat Delimart, per box	1 2	1 4
Carisbad Sugar "	1 4	1 8
Rahat Lokahoums, per box	2 0	2 4
Crystallized Angelics, per box	3 0	3 4
Crystallized Fruits, per box	from 1 2	to 3 8
Chocolate Bonbons, per box	from 1 0	to 6 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.'s.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24TH, 1869.

Second Time this Season of the Glorious, Musical, Quizzical, Comical Burlesque of

ALADDIN,

OR

THE WONDERFUL SCAMP!

IN WHICH

DAVE CARSON

WILL APPEAR IN HIS

INIMITABLE IMPERSONATIONS

OF THE

PARSEE AND HINDOO.

Mr. H. RICHARDSON,

IN HIS

ORIGINAL CARICATURE

OF THE

WIDOW TWANKAY.

Mrs. H. RICHARDSON,

as that fast young Gent,

ALADDIN.

A GRAND MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

Mons. SEMBLADIS and Mrs. DAVE CARSON

IN A

MUSICAL MELANGE.

BY REQUEST,

DAVE CARSON

WILL REPEAT HIS ANGLO-INDIAN SONG,

KUTCHPERWANIE MARI JHAN.

In consequence of CHRISTMAS DAY falling on Saturday, THE ENTERTAINMENTS WILL TAKE PLACE

TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), Dec. 24,

NEXT PERFORMANCE ON

MONDAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1869,

WHEN THE

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME

WILL BE PRODUCED.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

NOTICE.—The FARM of the Municipal special duty on TOBACCO and SNUFF will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION on the 4th of January 1870, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D., at 3 o'clock P.M. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DANIEL,
Deputy Commissioner of Customs, P. D.

Bombay Custom House, 22nd December 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF NEW STATIONS.

On the 1st proximo, the DATTA, NOWLEY, BOREHARI, KHUMBALEE and SABURMUTTEE Stations will be opened—the four first for PASSENGERS only, the last for PASSENGERS and GOODS. Saburmuttee is situated upon the north bank of the Saburmuttee River, three miles north of Ahmedabad; the others are situated between Baroda and Wassaud, Anund, Neriad and Mehmoodabad Stations, respectively.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAI NANI, the widow, and BAI GOMTI, the daughter, Executrixes (according to the tenor of the Will of Soobar (carpenter) HOKA LAKHMAN, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, have CONTRACTED to MORTGAGE to SHAH VIRZBHOOCANDASS NURBHAIRAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, all that MORTGAGE, TENEMENT or DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 43, standing on Fazendaree land, situate on the northern side of the Second Bhoiwada Street, in the sub-district of Bhoiwada, in the Town of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Bai Mahalukmee, widow of Pittamberdass Gunneedass, on or towards the west by the house of Soobar Anoosey Mawa, on or towards the south by the Second Bhoiwada Street, and on or towards the north by a passage for sweepers. If therefore any person has any just claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise to the said property, he is hereby required to make the same known to me, at my office, No. 2 Forbes Street, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the said mortgage will be completed.—Dated this 22nd day of December 1869.

G. S. JUDGE,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

MRS. GODFREY,
MILLINER & DRESSMAKER.
28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils, Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.

Superior French Kid Gloves Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves..... 1-8 "

SPORT FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

AMMUNITION;

CAPS, CARTRIDGES, POWDER, SHOT, WADDING, SUNDRIES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE UPSTAIRS part of a first-rate Bungalow TO LET in Clare Road, Byculla. For full particulars apply to Mr. F. W. HAMILTON, No. 86, Lower Colaba.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, General Treasury Government Savings Bank, and Public Debt office, will be CLOSED for the HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY the 24th, to WEDNESDAY 29th December (both days inclusive), also on SATURDAY 1st January.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th December, 1869.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, formerly the FREEMASONS and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LOAN, ANNUITY, and REVERSIONARY INTEREST COMPANY.

By an order made by the Vice-Chancellor Sir WILLIAM MILBOURNE JAMES in the above matters, dated the 17th day of September 1869, upon the Petition of James McLauchlan, Contributory of the abovenamed Company, and the Petition of William Wilson, a Creditor of the said Company, it was ordered that the said Albert Life Assurance Company be WOUND UP by the Court under the provisions of the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867, and that the said William Wilson do have the carriage of that order.

LEWIS, MUNRO, NUNN & LONGDEN,
No. 8 Old Jewry, London, Solicitors for the said Petitioner, James McLauchlan.

BOOKSBANK & GALLAND,
No. 14 Gray's Inn Square, London, Solicitors for the said Petitioner, William Wilson.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, formerly the FREEMASONS AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE. LOAN, ANNUITY, AND REVERSIONARY INTEREST COMPANY, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Vice-Chancellor Sir WILLIAM MILBOURNE JAMES has, by an order dated the 15th day of October 1869, appointed Samuel Lovell Price, of No. 13, Graham Street, in the City of London, Public Accountant, and John Young, of No. 16, Tokenhouse Yard, in the City of London, Public Accountant, to be Joint Official Liquidators of the abovenamed Company.—Dated this 22nd day of October 1869.

HENRY LEMAN,
Chief Clerk.

LEWIS, MUNRO, NUNN & LONGDEN, 8, Old Jewry, London, E.C.
BISCHOFF, BOMPAS, & BISCHOFF, 3, and 4 Great Winchester St. Buildings, London, E.C., } Joint Solicitors for the said Official Liquidators.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, formerly the FREEMASONS and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LOAN, ANNUITY, and REVERSIONARY INTEREST COMPANY, and in the matter of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, resident in India, the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, out of the jurisdiction of this Court, are required on or before the 30th day of April 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Messrs. Samuel Lovell Price and John Young, the Official Liquidators of the said Company at the offices of the Company, No. 7 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, in the County of Middlesex, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor Sir William Milbourne James, at No. 11, New Square, Lincolns Inn, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. MONDAY, the 30th day of May 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 11th day of November 1869. EDWARD BLOXAM, Chief Clerk.

LEWIS MUNRO, NUNN & LONGDEN, 8, Old Jewry, London, E.C.
BISCHOFF, BOMPAS, & BISCHOFF, 3 & 4, Great Winchester Street Buildings, London, E.C. } Joint Solicitors for the said Official Liquidators.

NOTICES.

TEN RUPEES REWARD.—Strayed or Stolen, A SCOTCH TERRIER DOG. Answers to the name of PINCHER. Whoever will return the same to the undersigned will receive the above reward.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

20th December 1869.

NOTIFICATION by the EXAMINER of CLAIMS.—The Examiner of Claims will attend at his Office on the 24th and 31st instant, from 12 to 2 P.M., to provide Officers in civil employ with last Pay Certificates.

F. S. OLIPHANT,
Officiating Examiner of Claims.

Bombay, 21st December 1869.

BY ORDER of GOVERNMENT.—FOR SALE, at the Presidency Pay Office, to Officers of the late Abyssinian Expedition, Stereoscopic views taken in Abyssinia by Dr. H. Cook, M.D. Each set, price Rs. 26-15, containing fifty-two slides.

D. B. YOUNG Major,
Presidency Paymaster.

Bombay, Presidency Pay Office, 21st December 1869.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—REDUCTION of PASSAGE MONEY.—From the 1st January 1870 the RATES of PASSAGE MONEY by this Company's Vessels will be REDUCED as follows :—

	First Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	Rs. 550	Rs. 350
" Marseilles	" 700	" 450
" Southampton	" 720	" 450

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has assumed charge of the office of AGENT of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, pursuant to his appointment by the London Board of Directors.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The PUBLIC are hereby informed, that the MONDAY MORNING TRAIN from NARELL for MATHERAN Passengers will be DISCONTINUED after MONDAY, 3rd January next.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th December 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS, 1st and 2nd Class, between all Stations issued on and after the 20th instant, will be available up to the 3rd proximo.

Private parties ought to make early application to under, signed to ensure sufficient carriage accommodation being provided.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 8th December 1869.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT for 1870—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has this day attached his Certificate to the Assessment Books.

Appeals against the rates must be presented to the Clerk to the Court of Petty Sessions within ten days from this date.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th Dec. 1869.

NOTICE.—The Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port hereby gives NOTICE that on and after the 1st day of January 1870, the CHARGE for WATER SUPPLY to the Shipping in Port will be RAISED from ONE RUPEE to TWO RUPEES per TON of 250 Gallons.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 6th December, 1869.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY, from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th (both days inclusive), and on NEW YEAR'S DAY, SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY.

J. HECTOR, Agent.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
SINDIANA DUNCAN, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for Tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

TOONGAR HILL HOTEL.—Mr. PHILIP DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the TOONGAR HILL HOTEL, begs to intimate to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN VISITORS that the above Hotel will be OPENED from the 20th instant. The Bungalow commands a very good view, and has spacious Rooms. His attention to the comfort of the Visitors, and the superior articles that will be supplied to them at moderate charges, the Proprietor expects to merit the patronage of the public.

PHILIP DE SOUZA.

Toongar Hill Hotel, 6th December 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish u the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCTION FOR CASH 25 PER CENT.

MESSRS. ROSSELET & Co., with the view of CLOSING their RETAIL BUSINESS, have from THIS DAY considerably REDUCED their PRICES all round, and invite intending purchasers to avail themselves of this opportunity for BUYING at a LOW RATE, for cash only.

The Stock on the 7th of DECEMBER next, to begin at one o'clock P.M. precisely, and on the following days, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and COMPANY, Actioneers, are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at R. & Co.'s premises, No. 5, Medow Street, Fort, if not disposed of previously by private sale, a very valuable stock, comprising—

Gold Watches, plain and fancy.
Gold (12 ins.) Jewellery of London make, such as Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Lockets, Sleeve Links, Rings for Ladies and Gentlemen, &c., &c.
Silver Ware of English Manufacture.
Electro-plated Ware, by Elkington & Company.
Travelling Clocks and Time-pieces.
Musical Boxes in great variety, and a whole stock of Fancy Goods.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, will soon be issued.

The Goods will be ready for inspection, every day, from 9 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M., during the week preceding the Auction sale.

Rajahs and other wealthy Native Gentlemen living in the interior of the country will find it for their advantage in sending Assignees to the sale, or their Agents in Bombay; the assortment containing many costly and rich articles, set with precious stones of all kinds.

R. & Co. continue to undertake the REPAIRS of Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Musical-boxes, &c., as hitherto, until the 31st of January 1870.

All Debtors of the Firm, both Up-country and in Bombay, are requested to remit without delay the balance of their accounts.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869. ROSSELET & Co.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

By Appointment

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8	to 24 0
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0	to 25 0
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0	to 25 0
Lisle Thread, plain and striped	21 0	to 25 0
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0	to 18 0
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0	to 24 0
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0	
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8	to 6 8
Pure Merino Vests	3 8	to 4 8
Pure Grey ditto	5 8	to 6 8
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0	
Pure Merino ditto	6 0	
Pure Grey ditto	7 8	
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8	
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0	
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0	
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0	
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0	to 30 0
French Printed, all patterns	60 0	to 70 0
Syum Silk, all colours, each	12 8	
Wove and Printed Flannels, each	10 0	
Silk and Wool, each	10 8	
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8	

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8	to 3 0
The Rotton Row	3 0	
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0	
The Bond Street	3 0	
The O. K. Thing	3 0	
Scarf of the Period	3 0	
The Windsor	2 8	to 4 0
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0	to 8 0
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0	
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0	to 1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0	to 30 0
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0	to 50 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	55 0	to 72 0
	21 0	to 35 0
Courier Bags	5 0	to 16 0
Clothes Bags	5 8	to 6 8
Witney Rugs, 6 feet long	12 8	to 18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8	
English Overland Chairs	12 8	to 15 0
Rug Straps	2 0	
Cholera Belts	3 8	to 5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0	
Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0	
Spun Silk do.	25 0	

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

|

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

SEVERAL transactions in Colabas reported at Rs. 1,425 for cash.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,00	100	all	10 p.c.	Agra Bank	120
22,500	1,000	all	3 p.c.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	5 p.c.	Ditto of Bombay New	623
10,000	500	125	...	Ditto 2nd Ser. Issue	182½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1,850
20,00	250	all	9 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	330
4,000	200	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	190
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
100,00	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,425
10,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	955
10,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	620
5,000	100	all	Nil	Prov. Land & Pier Co. Ld	150
2,000	5,000	1,428	Nil	Mazagon Land	999
5,000	2,000	1,428	Nil	Port Canning	280

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
300	2,500	all	90 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	1,715
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,950
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	730
350	500	all	...	Bronch Mills	215
300	2,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,940
750	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,360
300	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	705
2,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,285
600	2,500	2,500	...	Royal	1,575

(* For the half year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3	6 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	250
...	£20	69.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	106.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,375
200	2,000	1,100	10 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	615
350	300	850	60 do.	Alexandria Press Co.	453
...	10,000	10,000	do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,400
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	60 do.	Do. New	535
800	1,000	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	9,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	9,500	all	600 p.	Fort Press Co.	9,400
201	1,000	1,000	...	Framji Cowasji Press	915
200	5,000	all	246 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,400
1000	3,000	2,000	400 p.	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
4,000	1,000	500	...	Mofussil Press & Co.	240
125	2,000	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	2,000	750	200 p.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Wanerely Press Co.	1,550

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	135 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	825
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' Dk'l p. Co.	33
500	2,000	200	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	285

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co.	520
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Date of L'dation.		
500	50 Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
25	125	Do. China
200	35 Sept. '67	B'bay Trde & B'nkg
200	40 Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank
250	... Mar. '68	Central Bank
...	...	East India Bank's
200	10 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
200	62½ May '67	Royal Bank
1200	74 Apr. '67	Old Financial

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits	6 do.	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 do.	2s. 0 1/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	104
Do.	30 days' sight	100 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	222

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	16-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolus	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	239
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
Five per cent	108½
Four per cent	94½
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do.	105
5 years' do. do.	106½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	103
Do. Do. Market Rate	103

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 22.

Bisset, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Secundrabad.
England, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, from Ahmedabad.
Canny, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, on sick leave, from Poona.
Robert, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Madras.
Footner, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Nagpore.
Firth, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough to England, from Cawnpore.
Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 22.

England, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.
Boswell, Captain, 2nd in Command 2nd Punjaub Infantry, on furlough, to Liverpool.
Firth, Captain Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Suez.
Anderson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Pierce, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 21st Dec. 1869.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard:—
No 1041 Private Peter Devine, 95th Foot.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India*, Dec. 18.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Her Majesty having, in accordance with the terms of an Act, the 24 h and 25th Victoria, Cap. 67, Section 3, appointed James Fitzjames Stephen, Esq., of the Hon'ble Society of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and one of Her Majesty's Counsel, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, the said James Fitzjames Stephen, Esq., has accordingly this day taken the oaths and his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, under the usual salute from the Ramparts of Fort William.

The services of Mr G. W. Kellner, Inspector of Local Offices of Acc unt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Colon l H. Man, Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence.

His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer upon the Consul of the North German Confederation the privilege of the private entrée to Government House.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, of the Civil Service, who returned from furlough on the 5th instant, is re-attached to the North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer upon Maharajah Dheerj Mahindr Chand Bahadoor, of Burdwan, the privilege of the private entrée to Government House.

Mr. A. Marriott, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Superintendent of the Nagpore Central Jail.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg the powers conferred upon a Local Government by Act XVIII. of 1869.

Mr H. E. Talbot, Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department, is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 5th ultimo.

The appointment of Lieutenant A. McCally, Madras Staff Corps, as Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, announced on 27th October last, is cancelled.

Mr. W. H. Otley is appointed a Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey.

Lieutenant A. H. Macintire, Madras Staff Corps, is appointed a probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey.

The appointment of Lieutenant S. L. Jacob, R. E., to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India announced on 8th October last, is cancelled at his own request, and his services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department.

The Reverend James Williamson, an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal Establishment, is promoted to the rank of Chaplain, with effect from the 3rd ultimo

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Louis Achard is recognized as Consular Agent for France at Akyab, in the room of Mr. Paul Auschitzky, deceased.

Mr. B. A. Dickmann is recognised as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon.

Captain A. Murray, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, in Oudh, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Settlement Officer.

Lieutenant N. M. Horsford, is appointed a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade, in Oudh, with effect from the 18th December 1867.

Assistant Surgeon W. Cowey, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Gwalior Agency and of His Highness Maharaja Scindia's Dispensary, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgeon Major Rose, who has left Gwalior with his Regiment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonels, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majes y's approval:—

Lieutenant-Colonels John Shaw Kemball, Bombay Staff Corps, and Edward Lascelles Demyns, Bengal Staff Corps, —11th December 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonels George Cliffe Hatch, Bengal Staff Corps, Willoughby Crewe, Madras Staff Corps, Thomas Peyton, Madras Staff Corps, and Charles Maxton Shakespear, Madras Staff Corps,—12th December 1869.

The following promotions are made from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Brevet—To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Jackson, Bengal Infantry, and Henry Jenkins Robertson, Bengal Staff Corps,—11th December 1869.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wedderburn Cosmo Pogson, Bengal Infantry,—12th December 1869.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Majors George Hunter Thompson, Henry Farrers Waddington, and George Crommelin Haukin,—8th December 1869.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Thomas Harmer Sibley, Majors George Hamilton, John Robert Alexander Shakespear Lowe, and Alexander Paterson,—9th December 1869.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twenty years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Captains (Brevet Majors) Henry Twisden Forbes and the Honorable William Murray Fraser, Captains Frank Barnard Foote, Henry Thomas Oldfield, Henry Lionel Charles Bernard, and Richard Henry Wall; Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) John Morland, and Captain William Alexander Garden,—11th December 1869.

Captain (Brevet Major) Edward Thompson, C. s. I., and Captains Thomas Buttanshaw and William Gordon,—12th December 1869.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve year's service, are promoted to the rank of Captain; from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Charles Edward Armstrong,—11th December 1869.

Lieutenants Edward Kitson, William Henry Wilkins, Robert Henry Palmer, Henry Augustus Plowden, Jerveys Richard Grylls, Arthur Irwin Ilee, George Peter Cumming, John Finnis, and Charles Edward Macaulay,—12th December 1869.

The following alterations of rank are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

General List, Infantry.—Captain F. W. Crohan, to rank from 29th October 1869, in the room of Captain (Major in Staff Corps) O. L. Smith, Cadre of the late 48th Native Infantry promoted.

General List, Infantry.—Captain A. Scott (Staff Corps), from 8th November 1869, in the room of Captain F. W. Crohan, whose rank has been altered.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Miles, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for one year, embarking at Bombay on or after the 30th December 1869.

Assistant Surgeon George William Jameson, of the Medical Department,—for twenty months, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Edward Walker Samuells, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department,—for two years.

Captain Francis Newland Martin Maynard, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Oudh,—for two years, embarking at Bombay.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Surgeon Major George Banister, of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the Governor General's Body Guard,—for twenty months.

Lieutenant Robert Cecil Beavan, of the Bengal Staff Corps is permitted to proceed on furlough to Europe on medical certificate for two years.

Major J. R. A. S. Lowe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 24th November 1869, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Lionel Henry Septimus James, of the Royal Artillery, Subaltern of No. 3 Horse Light Field Battery, Punjab Frontier Force is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate) for two years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Octavius Edward Rothney, C. s. I., Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 28th October 1869, under the operation of Clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant of 31st January 1859, subject to Her Majesty' approval.

With reference to the Notification from the Foreign Department, No. 2425G, dated 10th December 1869, the services of Captain A. F. Jones, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Surgeon S. C. Amesbury, in medical charge of the 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant F. A. Wilson, of the Royal Artillery, Officiating Adjutant, Deolee Irregular Force, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff as a temporary arrangement.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W P. Arnott, of the late India Navy, Commander of Her Majesty's Indian Steamer Feroze, to be Master Attendant of Rangoon and Superintendent of Light-houses, British Burmah, vice Captain H. Lewis, deceased.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. B. Pemberton, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Central India to Rajpootana, and Mr. W. J. B. Clarke, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from Rajpootana to Bombay.

Mr. A. Morton, a Civil Engineer under covenant with the Secretary of State for India in Council, who was posted to Bombay, has been transferred to the Punjab and brought on the strength of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 3rd Grade, with effect from th 22nd November 1869.

The undermentioned Executive and Assistant Engineers are transferred from Bombay to the Punjab:—

Mr F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Lieutenants C. E. Fridden, R. E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and J. M. Morgan, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade; Messrs. M. S. Dooley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, W. Ashdown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, T. W. Scott, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Lieutenant R. L. Jacob, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Mr. P. T. Large, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Dr. G. King M. B., is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Conservator, 1st Grade, in the Forest Department of the North-Western Provinces.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
	Ships ,,	Rs. 22½ to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Sir Walter Scott	Shaw	Liverpool, Aug. 22.
	Hippogriffe	Bews	Moulmein, Nov. 22.
	Dunelm	Dunn	Bangkok, Oct. 23.
	Celestial Empire	Purdon	Singapore, Nov. 11.
	Asiana	Selkirk	Liverpool, Aug. 24.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, Dec. 20.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cochin, Dec. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Omer Pasha	Sullivan	Calcutta.
	Magdala (s)	Thompson	Suez.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Guizelar	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Coimbatore, Houston, to Rangoon.
Ship Istapa, Morrison, to Malabar Coast and Cochin.
Ship Princess Dagmar, Lewis, to Rangoon.
Ship Glenalloch, Skinner, to Calcutta.
Ship Malabar, Pearse, to Colombo.
Ship Peerless, Flavin, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Phlox, to Goa.
Ship Khanjee Odhowjee, to Liverpool.
Ship Jane Kilgour, to Kurrachee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 25th Dec., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th Dec., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday ..... Dec. 24

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles for warded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	Dec. 25th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	,, 24th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	,, 24th.	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Baghdad	,,	,,	,,
Mahé for Canara and Calcutta	5th and 19th	,,	,,
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	,,	,,

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails to continue in force till further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednugger and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	
Do. in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnaghery	6 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mail will be received except on Sundays, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all description; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—MAY—December 20th, at All Saints, Kirkee, by the Rev. R. Easun, M.A., Thomas Walker, Lieutenant, Royal (late Bombay) Horse Artillery, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Edward May, Commander R. M. S. C.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

GOLDIE—December 7th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain Goldie, 16th Lancers, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.,

BIRTHS.

MILLAR—December 10th, at Sealkote, the wife of Major F. J. Millar, of a son.
MAITLAND—December 12th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant F. H. Maitland, of a son.
JONES—December 14th, at Okla, near Delhi, the wife of Captain H. Helsham Jones, R. E., of a son.
JOHNSTON—December 18th, at Allahabad, the wife of W. Johnston, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

NICHOLSON—December 11th, at Murdan, of croup, Alexander George, son of Lieutenant and Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, aged 1 year and 8 months.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1869.

At length we have news of the sentence upon Captain Jones, who had charge of the Carnatic when she was lost in the Red Sea. There are few who will consider the *reported* account of the Board of Trade inquiry altogether satisfactory; although the inquiry itself may have been as complete as it could be made. In the first place, there is not, from beginning to end, a single sentence which clearly shows how the ship got upon the reef. The calamity is made to appear as sudden and unaccountable as it did when the news first reached Bombay. Here was a fine ship, in fair weather, running along a course, not only well known, but well known to her captain. In the middle of the night, the captain being on deck, she is suddenly found to be hard and fast on a coral reef as well known as the island of Jubal or the Ushraffee Light. How did this come about? Two theories have been propounded to account for it. One is put forward by the captain. He says that he followed the course which he had always taken, and that, therefore, there must have been a current from the north-east which drove him on the rocks. The other is that the compasses were in error. But no evidence of the existence of any current is produced, while the first officer believes that the compasses were trustworthy, states that although there was copper on board it was stowed far from the compasses, and takes care to point out that the usual allowance was made for the local attraction of an iron-built ship. Where then did the error lie? Do other ships steer the same course, and yet escape this notorious reef? If they do, of course, it follows either that there was a current or that the compasses of the Carnatic were not exact. We are left to guess in the dark. But, even supposing there were a current and that the compasses were not true, other means existed for finding the safe course. There was the Ushraffee light glaring over the sea, and as its position is not changed by wind, tide, or current, it appears that the error in the course steered might have been rectified by taking due note of the fixed beacon. Plainly, at some point in the course, after passing Jubal, the ship went wrong, and the precise nature of the error does not appear on the face of the evidence. Nevertheless, the Court was satisfied that Captain Jones ought to have tested his course by taking the bearing of the Ushraffee light, and we are left to infer that the ship went astray and was lost because he did not do so. Considering the magnitude of the calamity, and the loss of life that occurred through negligence, the sentence cannot but be considered as comparatively a light one. The error of a moment is, no doubt, a great misfortune for a gallant and hitherto successful sailor, but while we think of his suffering with regret, we must be just, and think of those whose corpses, through his momentary forgetfulness, have long ago perished in the depths of the Red Sea.

Upon another point of the inquiry the Court separated without forming an opinion. It is evident that the members did not agree, and, therefore, they would not say whether the captain should or should not have taken measures other than those he did take to save the passengers, the crew, and the mails. The Court found the evidence on this head conflicting. From the first accounts, it certainly did appear that the passengers, crew, and mails might have been landed at once on Shadwan. But the naval men examined, although they state that this measure would have been feasible, insist that it would have been attended with "great risk." Moreover, they dwell on the danger of death from sun-stroke, and point out that the landing must have been effected to leeward of the island, out of sight of the Sumatra, then expected every hour. If so learned a Court could not decide this knotty point, who can? Yet we must observe that a landing, under stress of necessity, and without due preparation *had* to be effected on Shadwan; a fact that considerably attenuates the force of the opinion implied in Mr. Wyatt's judgment. A landing was effected when there was no option left, and we are still inclined to think that the course which would have ensured the immediate safety of all, should have been followed. The real reason why it was not adopted is apparent. It was not because of the risk, but because the captain and chief officer thought that the ship was safely jammed into the reef. A passenger told Mr. Wyatt that the ship was slipping backwards, but Mr. Wyatt, after close observation, said he did not think she had moved "The slipping of the ship was entirely sudden, and unexpected, so far as I am concerned." "No one apprehended the sudden slip." In fact he thought the ship "was perfectly safe, and likely to remain where she was." Indeed, the boats were lowered and provisioned solely as a "measure of precaution." We are not disposed to place our opinion, as regards the safety of the ship, anywhere, except far below that of the officers on board. They were mistaken in their judgment, but it was the best judgment to be had. But on grounds of common sense—on the ground that an island is a safer place than a wreck on a reef—we still think that a course leading to absolute safety would have been the better. It would have been wiser to land on Shadwan at leisure, and accompanied by all the needful appliances, than to land fugitives from a ship that casts you out into the deep. No doubt the evidence in conflicting, and the nautical opinion very weighty, but does not the balance incline towards a course which subsequently proved, on experiment, to be the safe one for all who escaped from the final catastrophe? We cannot help thinking that, in a secondary sense, the loss of life was due to an error of judgment on the part of experienced men, which led them to keep the passengers and crew on board the Carnatic instead of trusting them to the hazards of a somewhat difficult passage in order to reach firm ground.

The Court, after considering the evidence, is of opinion that the captain and officers did all that brave and experienced men could do to save life when the ship went down. It is not for us to dissent from that view, but certainly some of the passengers did not form so good an opinion of the captain. His bravery was not at all impeached, but their reports implied a roughness of manner not at all in keeping with the conduct of those gallant gentlemen who serve the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company. Nevertheless, we are bound to take the testimony of the Court in favour of one whom some of the passengers seemed to regard as an exception to the service. Mr. Wyatt comes handsomely out of the inquiry; and deserves the tribute which by common consent is offered to him. While we again repeat our regret that Captain Jones should have made so great a blunder, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the sentence of the Court is comparatively light, and that a more severe sentence would not have been unwarranted by the facts.

MR. GLADSTONE has shown great im partiality in giving away the order of the Garter. The *Saturday Review* wittily remarked, the other day, that the Garter alone, among our orders, "retains its pristine eminence because the number of appointments is restricted, and also because it is never prostituted to the purpose of rewarding merit." The observation is true, but somewhat unqualified. The Garter is one of those institutions, so plentiful at home, which has been diverted from its original object. It was founded for soldiers, not for civil non-entities, coronetted leg figures; and Edward III. would stare aghast at the modern lists when he knew the lives of these modern knights. But the remark of the sharp critic does not apply to Mr. Gladstone's promotions. It cannot be said that either Lord Stratford de Redcliffe or Earl Grey has no merit. The first has been a shining light for more than half a century, and the second, though too "crotchety" for office, has done good service in his day, and has helped to mould opinion. Whatever judgment may be passed on the career of Earl Grey, all will agree that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is a worthy recipient of the Garter. It is creditable to the Premier that he has selected two men, both, in a certain sense, party opponents. Many years have elapsed since Lord Grey acted frankly with the Liberal party, while the other peer never acted with them at all. But both are worthy, and Mr. Kinglake's "Great Elchi" is a man of the same stamp as those who were to form the Round Table of the able and chivalric Edward.

THE "Pioneer" says—"The trained financier from England, whose advent is announced by our contemporaries in the sister presidencies, on the strength of a late authoritative statement by the 'Friend,' is not the less, we believe, a myth."

THE Secretary of State for India has approved of the resolution passed in the Financial Department of the Government of India on the 20th September 1869, regarding the grant of leave to military officers on the invalid establishment holding civil appointments.

Pour encourager les autres, Lady Rundheer Sing is about to institute a suit for divorce from the Rajah of Kuppoorthulla. When the Rajah learns the mysteries of Civil law and "costs," he will probably recommend English wives to all his friends—or, more probably still, he will not.—*Pioneer.*

THE Governor General in Council, in a G. O. dated the 14th December, allowed "all the public offices to be closed from Wednesday the 22nd, to Monday the 27th instant, inclusive, on account of the Christmas Holidays, and in honour of the visit to Calcutta of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G."

A CONTEMPORARY mentions that among the guests at Government House, Calcutta, is Colonel Reilly of the Royal Artillery, well known as a military correspondent in the Crimean and Austro-Prussian campaigns. Colonel Reilly is on six months' leave, and will; it is to be presumed, take careful notes of our doings.

IT has been finally decided, says the "Pioneer," *not* to send the 58th Regiment to Lucknow from Allahabad, as ordered in the relief. The 58th will take the place at Sealkote of the 38th Foot under orders to Peshawur. As the 66th from home were under orders to relieve the 38th, the destination of this corps will have to be changed.

CONSEQUENT on

THE STEAMER SIN NANZING.

The s.s. Sin Nanzing, the first British vessel which reached Bombay *vis* the Suez Canal, sails in the course of to-day for China. This vessel was specially built on the Clyde for the North China Trading Company, and is perhaps as pretty a steamer for her size as any vessel that ever lay in Bombay harbour. Being intended for coasting trade in Chinese waters, she has been built with paddles, and is besides brig-rigged, and has great speed in a light draught of water. Her registered tonnage is 722; by builder's measurement 1,125; and she is 225 feet in length. Those who have visited the ship must have been struck with the way in which she is fitted up. All the very latest inventions applicable to steamers, such as the steam capstan, have been fitted up in the Sin Nanzing; and, though the number of European passengers carried by the vessel will usually not be many, the accommodation provided for them is so comfortable-looking and elegant as to make one wish that he was about to make a voyage in such a ship. The vessel is also fitted up for carrying a large number of Chinese passengers. The Sin Nanzing is commanded by Captain Drage, a gentleman who has had great experience in Chinese waters, and who is a large shareholder in the company to which the vessel belongs.

On Tuesday afternoon a number of gentlemen visited the ship at the invitation of the captain, agents, and Captain Blow. On their arrival on board they were shown over the ship, and Captain Blow, Marine Superintendent of the Company, who came out from home in the ship as a passenger, exhibited photographs of the Suez Canal, and also a specimen of the artificial stone which forms the breakwater at Port Said. The gentlemen present tiffined on board, and after justice had been done to the good things on the table (by the way, the ship brought some Spanish oranges),

The toast of "The Queen" was proposed and loyally received.

Captain Blow then proposed the health of M. Lesseps, the great projector of the Suez Canal, whom he spoke of as a man of genius. It was one of the results of the genius of M. Lesseps that the Sin Nanzing was now in Bombay harbour; they had done the passage from Glasgow in thirty-six days, but he would guarantee that he could do it in twenty-five if it was necessary. M. Lesseps was a man of determination; he had made up his mind to open the canal on the ninth anniversary of his landing at Port Said on 17th November 1866, and he had carried out his determination. It was generally known amongst those to whom he was speaking that the Sin Nanzing had passed through the canal; he rather regretted she was not the first vessel, but she was at any rate the first British vessel which had traversed the canal, and she was also the first vessel which had passed through paying her way, though he was now in correspondence with M. Lesseps with the object of getting him to refund the dues. A French vessel, the Asie, had the distinction of being the first vessel for Bombay which had passed through the canal, and he was sorry he did not see the captain of that ship at the table The Sin Nanzing, he might mention, was owned by a company in which the principal shareholders were Chinese. They would, he was sure, soon see a great commercial revolution in the East. They would not only have vessels owned by Chinese, but they would have Chinese crews,—two-thirds at least Chinese—taking their own vessels to England and back. There might be many people in Bombay who thought unfavourably of the canal, but he hoped they would allow him to say that the canal was a great fact, though certainly it had been opened too soon, and might never be a paying speculation; yet the canal was now opened, and would never be closed. It was a Frenchman, M. Fraissinet, who had induced him to come by the Suez Canal. He had asked M. Fraissinet whether he thought the vessel might go through the canal, and that gentleman had told him there was not the slightest doubt it would. But everywhere in England he had found a great prejudice, or rather an unmanly feeling, towards the French in reference to the Suez Canal. But it was sure to be a success, and he would assure them that ere long they would see a great commercial revolution in the East. And the people of Bombay would not be the only people who would benefit from the canal. China would also share in the benefit, and the China merchants would open up China, and, if necessary, he would even say invade China, for they were at present only on the crust of the country. He would ask them to fill their glasses and drink to the health of M. de Lesseps, the great projector of the Suez Canal.

The toast having been duly honoured,

Captain Blow then proposed the health of Captain Drage of the Sin Nanzing, remarking that Captain Drage was an excellent seaman, always at his post—and coming through the canal a captain required to be always at his post. He had the credit of being the first British captain who had brought his vessel through the canal.

Captain Drage replied briefly, and as a shareholder in the company proposed,—"The continued prosperity of the North China Trading Company."

Mr. Sassoon also expressed his earnest desire that the prosperity of the North China Trading Company might continue to increase.

Several native merchants also visited the ship, and received bouquets, and pán.

The Sin Nanzing, though she has only been in Bombay for a week, will, we believe, take a valuable cargo, principally opium, to China.

SUIT AS TO THE DELIVERY OF GOODS FROM A SHIP.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK vs. J. BAKER.

Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent have been engaged in the High Court for a number of days in hearing the argument in an appeal against the judgment of the Chief Justice in this case.

Messrs. Scoble and McCulloch were counsel for the appellants (the plaintiffs), and Messrs. Green and Latham for the respondent.

The suit, it may be recollected, was brought by the plaintiffs—as the endorsees of five bills of lading, signed by the defendant as the master of the steamship American, of certain goods shipped on board the American at Hongkong by Somjeebhoy Visram, to be delivered at the port of Bombay, "unto order, or to its assigns,"—for the non-delivery of a portion of the goods which were destroyed by the fire that broke out in the Post Office at Bombay on the 1st of March last.

The Chief Justice held that the defendant was not liable for the goods after they were landed in the Custom House, and accordingly gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

The plaintiffs appealed against this decision on the following grounds:—1. That the judge was in error in holding that the landing of the goods by the defendant was lawful, and not a breach of duty or of the contract. 2. That the judge ought to have held that the landing of the goods by the master of the vessel within fifteen working days after the entry of the vessel importing them, and without the consent of the importer, owner, or consignee of the goods, was at the risk of the master of the vessel. 3. That the judge ought to have held that when the goods had been so landed by the master of the vessel, he was liable as a common carrier in respect of such goods until delivery. 4. That the judge was in error in holding that the meaning of the word "fire" in the exception in the bill of lading is not controlled by the words which follow it and limited to a fire on board the ship. 5. That the judge was in error in holding that the exception in the bill of lading applies as long as goods remain in the possession of the master of the vessel. 6. That the judge ought to have held that the protection of the exception in the bill of lading ceases as soon as the goods have been landed at the port of destination. 7. That the judge ought to have held that the plaintiffs' goods, after they were landed by the defendant, remained at the Custom House at the risk of defendant. 8. That the judge ought to have held that the plaintiffs were not bound before the fire to take delivery of the goods. 9. That the judge ought to have held that the defendant was liable for the loss occasioned by the fire. 10. That the custom of the port of Bombay is imperfectly and incorrectly stated by the judge, and the finding of the judge as to the said custom is against the weight of evidence recorded in the suit. 11. That according to the custom of the port of Bombay the defendant was liable, under the circumstances which occurred, for the loss by fire of the plaintiffs' goods.

The hearning commenced on the 9th inst., and lasted for a number of days. Their Lordships reserved judgment till after the Christmas holidays.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st to 8 P.M. of the 22nd December is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 34	0 11
" Calcutta	9 20	1 9
" Madras	6 54	4 11

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
For Jacob Versy, from Cochin.
For Charles Sutler Payland, Hadurus, London.
For Parti, from Liverpool.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

ANNUAL COMMEMORATION.

The tenth anniversary of the Revived Mission of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was observed on Tuesday. There was morning service in the Cathedral, and the annual meeting was held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, in the afternoon—Major General Tremenheere in the chair. There was a fair attendance, but very few ladies were present.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The meeting having been opened with prayer,

The Secretary (the Rev. C. T. Wilson) read an abstract of his tenth annual report. As to the funds it stated that the committee had during the past year received for the General Fund Rs. 3,151-13-7; for the Additional Clergy Fund, Rs. 3,713-0-6; for the Kamateepura (native) Church Building Fund, Rs. 3,006-11-7—making a total of Rs. 9,871-9-8 against Rs. 11,605-15-6, in 1868. The sum of Rs. 940 was still required from the public to complete the moiety of the fund for building the proposed native church at Kamateepura, and it was confidently hoped that this comparatively small sum might be raised without delay and a suitable structure provided for the purposes of Christian worship.—After narrating the changes during the past year, the report referred to the work during the year, and in regard to that it was reported that during the past year it had been matter of surprise that the progress of the vernacular missions had been less than usual. Still the committee felt that such must be the nature of Christian work in a country almost universally heathen. Success in one year was ever to be succeeded by failure the next; but they considered this was no cause for losing heart, rather would they look upon it as ground for renewed exertion.—Reports were given by the Rev. Mr. Taylor and the Rev. Daji Pandoorung, who had succeeded him. The latter stated that he preached every Tuesday evening under the porch of Trinity Church and on Thursday in the principal street of Kammeetapura. On these occasions discussions frequently took place, but though the opponents tried to exasperate the preachers, "still," said Mr. Daji, "we take courage, and fearlessly and boldly bear testimony to the name of Jesus." He had no cases of baptism to report. A Brahmin had come to him but finding he could not, and would not, help him to a situation, speedily deserted.—Mr. Williams had been engaged for a portion of the year at the B. B. and C. I. Railway works and for the last two months on the G. I. P. Railway. He spoke favourably of the class on the former line, but the services on the G. I. P. Railway had been irregular and the G. I. P. people were out of training. Mr. Williams had been engaged for two or three months in conducting the boys department of the Diocesan School where his ability had, the committee rejoiced to learn, given great satisfaction; still, they could not but think it an indesirable thing for one who come out as a vernacular missionary, and whose proper engagements should tend to the evangelization of the heathen, to be employed in the task of educating the Christian children and youth. They hoped that before long an able master would be found and that Mr. Williams would be relieved from his present duties to wait upon that greatest of all duties, the spreading of the Redeemer's Kingdom among men.—The Rev. J. Diago gave a favourable report of his work, and stated that he had got some presents from his congregation. The Rev. Mr. Gilder reported that in consequence of the removal of his catechist he had taken no part in the vernacular work.—The Rev. G. Ledgard reported that his Hindustance services had been fairly attended, but that the place in which the services were held was very unsuitable both in appearance and situation, the attention of the worshippers being distracted by people and conveyances outside. The committee quite agreed in looking upon the room in the Grant road, dignified by the name of the "Two Wells Chapel," as being a most unfit and unworthy substitute for a proper and seemly church, and now that the moiety of the sum required for the construction of the latter had been nearly raised, they trusted that very little delay would now be made before the completion of a better building. Mr. Ledgard reported that his bazaar preaching was far from encouraging. "We are often obliged," he said, "to enter into discussion, not that we should wish to shun it if the object were to arrive at truth, but when the plain intention is, either to see how far we can be aroused from our usual quiet demeanour, or to show their own eloquence and cleverness, it seems too much like a waste of time."—The Rev. Mr. Cooper reported that his congregation had so increased that it had been necessary to enlarge the church. A design for this object had been furnished by Colonel Fuller; the estimated expense was Rs. 14,648; Government was willing to give Rs. 5,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,648, of which Rs. 4,049 had been obtained. The committee congratulated Mr. Cooper on the meetings by which he had got his people together, and hoped the amount would soon be raised. There was a school under Mr. Beade who had come out with Mr. Cooper, and a proposal by Mr. Cooper to buy a house for a parsonage was before the committee.—The Rev. C. Gilder, in charge of the Indo-British Institution, mentioned that the ingenuous attack made upon the schools a few weeks ago had evoked much sympathy and most hearty aid from every quarter. This gentleman, also like Mr. Cooper, had instituted the practice of having gatherings of his people and others, and their success showed that the congregations were very willing to embrace the opportunities for their improvement, and the reunion of all classes must tend to break down their too great separation and was very likely to produce greater harmony and cooperation in works of piety and devotion.—The Rev. W. B. Keer gave an account of his work in the harbour. The floating church, which was referred to in last year's report, had fallen through, owing to the great cost of maintenance (Rs. 1,000 per annum). Mr. Keer had received from the shipmasters a present of a native boat, valued at Rs. 250, and a portable communion service, besides many gratifying letters from time to time. The rev. gentleman had in April and again in May and June made tours, the one down the coast to Ceylon and round by Madras back to Bombay, the other by rail to Rajpoot and Bhoojand other places in Kutch and Kathiawar. He was much struck with the entire neglect shown by the church to cultivate the virgin soil there, and remarked that surely it was time that one of their great mission societies should occupy that ground.—The report concluded with an appeal that the society should do more than it had yet done in furtherance of the work.

The Rev. Mr. Reynell moved that the report be adopted, printed and circulated. As the missionaries were to address the meeting at the close of the business, he only remarked that he was sure all would join him in thanking the subscribers for their contributions, and wishing hearty success to the missionaries and agents of the Society during the current year.

The Rev. Mr. Le Feuvre seconded; and the motion was at once passed.

WHO HAS A RIGHT TO VOTE?

Lieut. Marryat then said that as he thought the present system of having the new committee nominated by the Secretary was most unsatisfactory, he begged to move that the following be adopted as rules:—

1. Donors of Rs. 100 or annual subscribers of Rs. 20 to the General Fund shall alone be qualified to vote on the election of the members of the committee. Votes may be given in person or by letter addressed to the Secretary.

2. The names of subscribers proposed for election or re-election as members of the committee shall be circulated to all qualified subscribers at least a fortnight before the annual meeting.

The Chairman remarked that he thought some notice should have been given of this motion, and that it should only come up at present *pro forma* and be remitted to the committee.

The Rev. W. B. Keer asked whether this motion was in accordance with the words of Him who had said that the poor widow who gave two mites gave more than all they who had cast in of their abundance into the treasury. He thought it would be wrong to make a vote in this Society a money consideration, but that all subscribers, great and small, should have a vote in the election of the members of committee.

The Chairman said he quite approved of what the last speaker had said, but he thought they should first consider whether the subject was to be discussed at all at this meeting.

Mr. H. G. Dunlop asked who were to vote at this meeting?

The Chairman replied that he presumed they would do as previously—those present would vote.

After some remarks as to the mode in which elections were at present made Lieut. Marryat agreed to hold over his motion for consideration by the committee.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. J. Ryan, seconded by Mr. A. C. Moore, it was agreed that the Rev. P. H. LeFeuvre, Major-General Tremenheere, and Mr. J. Cameron should be elected members of the committee in room of the Rev. R. J. Spring and Messrs. Fox and Shepherd, who had either left the country or resigned.

Mr. Cameron then said he had been asked to move that Messrs. Tudor Trevor, A. C. Moore, G. Hewett, and M. H. Starling should be requested to act on the committee in room of the members who retired under rule 5, namely, the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott, the Honble Mr. Justice Warden, Mr. T. D. Freeman, and Mr. J. Hoyer.

The Rev. Mr. LeFeuvre seconded this motion.

The Rev. Mr. Reynell remarked that the committee had agreed at their last meeting that the retiring members should be again elected.

Mr. G. Foggo asked whether the Rev. Mr. Wilson could state any precedent for not re-electing the retiring members of committee. He believed they had always been re-elected, and the committee had so agreed on this occasion. He would oppose the motion.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson replied that he could not state any precedent, but then there could be no law laid down for public meetings that had to dispose of matters like this. The rules provided that four members should retire, and it was for the public meeting to name successors.

Mr. Reynell—May I ask—

Mr. Tudor Trevor—Order, order; that gentleman has spoken twice already. (Cries of "Order.")

Mr. Reynell was here permitted to speak, and he said he only wished to ask Mr. Cameron by whom he had been requested to move that these gentlemen be appointed. The committee had agreed that the retiring members should be re-appointed, and he should be sorry that these gentlemen should think the committee wished to get rid of them.

Mr. Ryan remarked that Mr. Reynell seemed to claim a prescriptive right for the old members.

Mr. Reynell replied that he did not intend to do so; only the committee had wished to do as had been done before, and one gentleman had asked for a precedent for doing otherwise.

Mr. Moore said he was sure there was no personal feeling mixed in this question, and he thought it very necessary to have some fresh blood occasionally in the committee.

The Rev. Mr. LeFeuvre said that when he seconded the motion he was not aware any of the old members were unwilling to retire, nor would he have felt justified in seconding a motion to oust any of them.

Mr. Wilson wished simply to say with regard to Colonel Marriott and Mr. Freeman that neither of them had attended a single meeting of the committee, and that on that account they ought to go out. It was absurd to have people remaining on the committee who never came near the meetings. They might be detained by other causes, but with that the committee had nothing to do. The committee looked only to the general attendance, and neither Colonel Marriott nor Mr. Freeman had ever attended a meeting of the committee—that was to be seen from the paper he had prepared.

Lieutenant Marryat—By whose authority was the present motion put forward?

Mr. Wilson—I can tell you at once; it was by my authority.

Mr. Foggo—I don't see what right the secretary has to put forward one list when the committee unanimously agreed on another.

Mr. Wilson—I beg to say they were not unanimous. I did not agree.

The Chairman—You asked, Mr. Foggo, who put forward these names?

Mr. Foggo—I beg your pardon. I did not.

The Chairman—The reply is that Mr. Cameron put them forward, and of course he is responsible to the meeting.

Mr. Reynell here rose to speak, but was met with cries of "order, order."

The Chairman—You have spoken once already.

Mr. Reynell—I wish simply to reply to Mr. Wilson.

The Chairman—Can't you get some one else to do so for you? (A laugh.)

Mr. LeFeuvre—I think that would be much more business-like.

Mr. Reynell here made another attempt to speak, but was received with cries of "order, order" from the opposite side of the house, till

The Chairman repeated his suggestion that the statement should be made through some other gentleman—the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden perhaps. (That hon'ble gentleman was sitting next Mr. Reynell at the time.)

The Rev. Mr. Keer said that though Mr. Freeman might not have attended a meeting of the general committee he had attended one or more sub-committee meetings to consider the subject of a floating church, and as well from personal friendship as from a feeling that Mr. Freeman was the only man who know the religious wants of the maritime population he should be sorry to lose his services from the committee.

Mr. Cameron said he was sorry at this turn of matters. No one more respected Colonel Marriott or Mr. Freeman than he did; but he had understood they retired of their own free will or by the rules, and therefore he had thought he was quite justified in making this motion.

The Chairman—Do I understand you to wish to press your motion?

Mr. Cameron—Certainly.

Mr. Ryan remarked that nobody could but respect Mr. Justice Warden, but that gentleman was going home in two or three months, and was not likely to attend a single meeting, and why should they appoint him?

Mr. Cameron here intimated that he would be glad to substitute Mr. Freeman for Mr. Moore.

Mr. Wilson said that Mr. Freeman had never attended a single committee meeting. He might have attended some subsidiary meeting, but he had not been present at a single committee meeting during the year, and on that ground alone his withdrawal was now recommended. The reverend gentleman said he knew Mr. Freeman could not attend the meetings—he had to go back to Bandora, and that interfered with the hour of meeting, so that it was impossible for him to attend;—and on that ground the reverend speaker wished him withdrawn.

The Chairman—I think it is well known that this is the only opportunity we have of filling up the vacancies in the committee; we cannot elect any one between this time and next year, and it is necessary that gentlemen who cannot serve should not be put on the committee. If Mr. Ryan is correct in saying that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden is to leave the country shortly, I can hardly think that gentleman would be willing to take a position on the committee, seeing that he would thus deprive us of a member for the greater part of the year. Colonel Marriott, I know, is contemplating leaving the country, and I think there are good grounds for his not being re-elected. I must inform the meeting I had nothing whatever to do with framing this list;—(hear, hear)—I knew nothing of it till I came into this room—(hear, hear),—and I entirely sympathise with the members of committee in repudiating, as I should have done if in their place, the action of the secretary in this matter. (Hear, hear.) Still I think we may compromise the question on the grounds I have stated—that two of the members are to leave the country if I am right, as to Mr. Warden, [Mr. Warden—It is so.] and that they ought not to accept the position. I should myself also like to have Mr. Freeman on the committee. He is a very old friend of mine, and I highly value him; and I think on any occasion connected with the harbour, as Mr. Keer has stated, his services are almost invaluable. But if the names mentioned are not satisfactory to the committee, I think the meeting will be quite prepared to receive a list from them, and if they are willing to lay a list before us, I think it will be carried unanimously.

Mr. Wilson here, amid cries of "order, order," remarked as to the charge against him of bringing forward these names, that the chairman had himself ruled that Mr. Cameron alone could be held responsible for them.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden said it was his intention to leave India in a few months, and therefore he was willing to resign so as to make room for any other gentleman present who was desirous of being appointed a member of the committee. He thought it necessary to mention what took place at the last meeting of the committee. On that occasion they were very much pressed for time, and the secretary was asked who he would suggest as the retiring members, and whether the four who were to retire should be re-elected. Mr. Wilson objected to that, and said the four who were going out by rotation were not eligible for re-election. The matter was discussed rather hurriedly, and it was left to the secretary to select the retiring members—whether it should be the two who were the oldest members, and the two who had been somewhat backward in attending the different meetings. He and the others then left, understanding that the list would be brought forward that day, but he was rather surprised when his name was mentioned.

Mr. Wilson—I have to state "order," that the names of the different members of committee have been looked over by me and the result was just what is shown in this paper (showing a paper), and from this it appears Mr. Warden's name is only down twice as having attended meetings during the present year.

Mr. Justice Warden must beg to contradict that statement. I have been at more than two meetings, as the members of committee here will bear me out in saying.

Mr. Wilson—I beg only to say it so appears on my list, and so far as I know my notes were correctly drawn out. I may perhaps have omitted your name once, but I don't think I could, for I am very particular in remembering the names. But yours only appears twice, and that was all the reason why your name was not put down for re-election. I am very sorry.

Mr. Justice Warden—There must be some mistake as to the number of times; in that the members of committee will bear me out.

The Chairman here suggested that the committee should now nominate four gentlemen.

Mr. Foggo—If you will give us a few minutes time, sir, we propose to submit a list of our own.

The Chairman said that they would willingly wait, and added that he really thought the committee ought to be supported in whatever they should recommend, and he hoped the meeting would support them.

During the pause whilst the committee was consulting

Mr. Moore rose and rather violently expressed his opinion that it was a most iniquitous thing that the committee should always re-elect themselves and that the general body of the subscribers never had a voice in the matter. It was most iniquitous.

Mr. Foggo—Do you think we got any benefit from it—any worldly profit from it?

Mr. Moore—Not at all, sir. You must not think I mean that; I know that they sacrifice a deal of their time.

Mr. Foggo—Does the Bishop of Bombay wish that the committee should resign in a body?—because they may be likely to do so.

The Rev. Mr. Gilder—And if they did, the interests of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel would suffer but little. The lay members have succeeded in raising only Rs. 4,000 of the expenditure of Rs. 25,000 for vernacular work, Rs. 20,000 of which comes from England, and would come into the funds whether they resigned or not.

Mr. Trevor then asked for the recommendation of the committee.

Mr. Foggo—The committee have consulted together and abide by their recommendation on the subject of re-electing the retiring members, with the exception of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden, who has intimated his desire and intention of resigning. The other gentlemen have not done so, and the committee have not, in consequence of the surprise given them by the secretary, had the opportunity of paying them the courtesy of asking whether they wish to resign or not. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wilson—I beg to say that what Mr. Warden has said was the course followed. I was to see who had been longest on the committee or had attended the fewest number of meetings; I looked over the names and it was quite impossible to include these gentlemen. There was not time to circulate the list.

Some conversation then took place as to the voting, in the course of which Mr. Foggo said who were to vote. The Chairman replied that he presumed all the gentlemen in the room would vote. Some one asked whether non-members were to vote, and the Chairman replied that he presumed all present were connected with the Society. A gentlemen who was sitting at the back of the hall remarked that he was not a member but had been invited to attend. The Chairman said that in that case he would abstain from voting, on which the gentleman said he would retire then, and, suiting the action to the word, he left the meeting.

An amendment by Mr. Foggo, seconded by Mr. Reynell, "that in lieu of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden, Colonel Marriott, Mr. J. D. Freeman, and Mr. F. Hoyer, the three gentlemen last named be re-elected," was then put to the meeting and declared lost on a show of hands.

The proposition for the appointment of Messrs. Trevor, Moir, Hewett and Mr. Freeman (instead of Mr. Starling as originally proposed) was then put to the meeting. A show of hands was first taken, but that was considered unsatisfactory, and a division of the house was called for. Mr. Trevor remarked that he would vote for the other gentlemen named along with him, but he had some delicacy in voting for himself. However, he added, they were all together and he would vote. There were then ten gentlemen for the motion and nine against it, and some remarks were made as to Mr. Trevor's vote. Mr. C. E. Chapman (one of the committee) suggested that the vote should be taken for each gentleman, but Mr. Trevor, counting the supporters on each side, interrupted by saying his side had ten and that therefore it was carried—the question was settled, and there must be order. The Chairman was then declaring the vote when Mr. Chapman repeated his suggestion, but Mr Trevor exclaimed that that proposal was not pressed before the election. The Chairman then declared the motion carried. Mr. Foggo protested against the election.

Mr. LeFeuvre asked whether he understood the Chairman to lay it down as a precedent that it was to be the rule in India, that every man, woman, or boy at the public meeting had a right to vote? He thought this was a serious thing, for if they had rules they should be observed. Now in India they generally adopted the rules of parent societies at home, but by the Chairman's decision it was to be different.

The Chairman replied that if they were to act on the rule there might be only two members of the Society in the meeting. He did not know of any one but himself now present.

Mr. Foggo—Oh yes; I am one.

The Chairman—At home?

Mr. Foggo—Yes.

Mr. LeFeuvre thought the committee should consider this subject and lay down a rule.

Mr. Foggo—I much regret Mr. LeFeuvre's observations were not made before, instead of after, this vote.

Mr. Harper said he thoroughly disagreed with Mr. LeFeuvre, for at home the vote was given by every body that wished at the public meeting.

The Chairman thought Mr. LeFeuvre's observation was not strictly called for, as no vote had been taken so far as he had observed from any person who was not qualified to vote—there was neither woman nor boy voting. (Hear, hear.)

The subject then dropped.

ELECTION OF AUDITORS.

On the motion of Mr. Ryan, seconded by Lieutenant Marryat, it was agreed that Messrs. J. Cameron and A. C. Moore should be requested to audit the accounts—the Chairman remarking that these gentlemen deserved thanks for the kindness with which they performed their arduous duties, and especially Mr. Moore for simplifying the accounts and seeing that the treasurer's account was kept in good form. (Hear, hear.)

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Foggo proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his dignified, courteous and exceedingly conciliatory conduct in the chair.

Mr. Ryan seconded, and the vote was at once passed.

The Chairman in reply said—It has been, I must say, a rather painful position to be placed in—to find the house divided against itself as I have found it to-day, but I am quite certain this has arisen purely from a misunderstanding. The time given to the meetings of the committee is very often far too short for transacting the business, and the meetings run past that dreadful hour (seven o'clock) when every one is hungry and wants to get away to dinner, so that the business is hurried over. I cannot think any reflection is intended to be made on the committee or the gentlemen who have served so long on the committee and who are now removed from it. It is almost solely owing to their leaving the country, and I am sure our best thanks are due to them for the kind interest they have taken in the Society for many years past. In taking a retrospect of the proceedings mentioned in the annual report I confess I am rather sorry—I think it is in fact a great grief—to find that in this large presidency, embracing millions of our fellowmen, so little is done by this Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. I think it is a most humiliating fact that we have only one vernacular missionary from England labouring among us, and I believe another missionary is present, but his time is taken up, I think most improperly and unjustly, by the Society in superintending the Diocesan Schools. I do trust the committee will remonstrate against that arrangement and insist—well I will not say *insist*, because the Bishop has to do with these things, but will urge the Bishop most earnestly to send him back to labour in his own proper sphere, the vernacular. There is nothing, I am quite certain, so injurious to a missionary spirit as that clergymen who have come out from England to mission work should be placed to English work. I am quite sure it saps the foundation of all their zeal for missionary work. (Hear, hear.) I regret, and never shall cease to regret, to see any missionary employed in English services, and I only lament that what has been said by the treasurer has so much truth in it—that too little has been done by the committee and the general public to support this Society. The insignificant sum raised for missionary purposes in these days is certainly a standing reproach against us. I do trust the committee will make some strenuous effort by example, precept, and urging on their friends the duty of devoting of their substance to the encouragement of missionary work. (Hear, hear.) The Chairman concluded by acknowledging the vote of thanks passed to him, and asking whether any gentleman wished to address the meeting.

No one replying to the Chairman's invitation, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Wilson and the meeting then separated.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 22nd.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 14th Dec., 2-50 P.M.; *via* Russia, 9th Dec., 9 P.M.

FORT POLICE COURT.—22ND DECEMBER.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Theft.—Abdool Rahmon, an old offender, was convicted of stealing nine pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Ali Husson, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—22ND DEC.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Furious Driving.—Sobhana Bowanjee, a buggy driver, was charged with driving a vehicle at Cowasjee Patell Road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 10.

Assault.—Bapoo Meeya Wully Mahomed and Ahmed Ali Wully Mahomed were charged with committing an assault against the person of Mahomed Hoosein; and were sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Our Calcutta Correspondent recently alluded to some important changes pending in the constitution of the Presidency Division of the Army. Sooner or later—probably sooner, and perhaps before the commencement of the new financial year—we believe that that division will be abolished as such, and give place to a first class brigade command, which would comprise Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, Berhampore, and Bhaugulpore. Darjeeling would, in that case, form part of the Allahabad Division, in which General Fordyce, as the senior officer, might be expected to replace General Travers, who would, however, be re-provided for in turn by a vacancy in the Umballa Division at present held by General Beatson, shortly proceeding home. We think the above may be relied on as not far from what is destined to take place.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 20.

CALCUTTA RACES.

First Day, Saturday, 18th December.

First Race.—Trial Stakes of Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses. 1 mile. Entrance Rs. 200.

Mr. Bremen's Bridesmaid (by Cramond, out of Linnet)	1
Mr. W. W.'s Favourite	2
Mr. Dover's Ashbourne (by Nottingham)	3

Time—1 m. 49s. Won easily.

Second Race.—The Derby Stakes of Rs. 1,200 from the fund. For maiden Arabs. 2 miles. And a sweepstakes of Rs. 160 for all horses declared to start; if 30 entrances, the 2nd horse to receive Rs. 500.

(The value of the stakes amounted to Rs. 10,000.)

The Hon. A. Stewart's Akbar	1
Mr. Raphael's Rising Star	2
Mr. Field's Long Hope	3

Time—3m. 55s. Won easily. The favourite nowhere.

Third Race.—Baboo Shama Churn Mullick's Plate, value Rs. 500. For all colonials and country-breds. And a sweepstakes of Rs. 150 for all horses declared to start.

Mr. McCully's Melbourne	1
Mr. W. W.'s Rocket	2

Fourth Race.—The Indian Produce Stakes of Rs. 500. For all colts and fillies bred in India, and born during the years 1865 and 1866. Fillies allowed 3 lbs. No allowance for geldings. Distance 1½ miles. 2nd horse to save his stake. The produce of 1865 to carry 8 st. 7 lbs., and of 1866 7 st. 7 lbs. An additional 10 G. Ms. for all declared to start.

Mr. Manchester's Defiance (by Selim out of Fortress) foaled 1865	1
Mr. Bremen's Etna (by Volcano) foaled December 1865	2

There was a large assemblage at the races. The Viceroy and Lady Mayo, with Lord Napier and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, attended in state, and were received enthusiastically.

The *Pioneer*, which received the above by telegram, has also the following paragraph:—

We hear from Calcutta that the race meeting now being held there divides, with a large portion of the community, the interest felt in the coming of the Duke of Edinburgh—in fact, serves as a pleasant distraction from the ceaseless discussion about H. R. H.'s reception. The North-West and Punjab are well represented among the visitors. In a lottery of Rs. 2,000 on the Derby, which took place at the race-stand on Friday morning last, Sirmuat sold for Rs. 1,010; Akbar, for a long time second favourite, for Rs. 330; Rising Star, Rs. 220; Cyclone and Eclipse, Rs. 90 each; whilst Baba Ali, once much fancied, could hardly raise a bid. On the other hand Byculla, an Arab belonging to Lord Mayo, has suddenly come into request, and realized Rs. 610. "Should he win," writes our correspondent, "there will be boundless enthusiasm, for the Governor-General, notwithstanding retrenchments, has apparently lost none of his early popularity." No less than seventeen horses were expected to come to the post. Our telegram does not give results.

BRITISH OFFICERS FOR PERSIA.

It seems strange that in the face of the very circumstantial announcements of the *Army and Navy Gazette* about the employment of British Officers in Persia, the Indian Government should, up to the date of the arrival of the last Mail, have received no official information on the subject. And yet we are assured such is the case. For the sake of Indian Officers we should not be at all sorry to hear that the appointments had been quietly disposed of in England, leaving, out in the cold the multitude of eager aspirants for employment from this side. Employment in Persia sounds well, at a distance; but we have an idea that its charms will prove factitious on closer acquaintance. So far as previous experience teaches, British interests in the Shah's Army are not likely to be treated very tenderly. No doubt regular pay and respectful treatment would be secured to every officer by a sufficient compact, but what additional advantage can he expect? He can hardly do more than drill and discipline troops which it is most improbable he would ever be permitted to lead into action. Then looking at the arrangement from a Persian point of view, the withdrawal, or enforced neutrality, of its skilled officers in the event of war, would more or less cripple their rank and file. Of course, taking the question as a whole, the proposal has its merits; but they more concern our general policy than the fortunes of the immediate instruments in carrying it out.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 20.

THE KING OF BURMAH.

Major McMahon, on lately taking charge of the Political Agency at Mandalay from Captain Strover, presented a letter to the Mandalay monarch from the Governor-General, the substance of which is thus spoken of:—

"The letter, besides conveying the usual compliments, conveying the thanks of the G.-G. to the King for what he had done to foster trade and to assist in opening up the trade with China *vis* Bhamo, but at the same time regretted that although His Majesty had ordered every assistance to be given to Captain Sladen and his party, yet great obstructions had been put in their way both at Bhamo and Pansee. This the G.-G. was willing to believe was done contrary to the wishes of His Majesty, and owing to the stupidity or disobedience of his officials. At the same time the G.-G. believed that His Majesty's power was so great in his kingdom, that once his wishes were clearly understood, no one could disobey with impunity. He therefore trusted that the King would give every assistance in his power towards the furthering of the object in view, viz., the opening of trade with China."

The conversation which followed was something to this effect:—

King.—"Does the new Political Agent speak Burmese?"

Kullawoon.—"Yes, your Majesty, he speaks good Burmese."

King.—"The friendship that exists between these two great countries may be compared to the waters of the five great rivers, which, though they take their rise in different places, fall into one great ocean, and are all mixed up in it, so are the subjects of friendly sovereigns."

King (to Major McMahon).—"Are you also going up to Bhamo with the officer to be stationed there?"

Major McMahon.—"Yes, your Majesty."

King.—"How long do you intend to stay there?"

Major McMahon.—"Only three or four days, your Majesty."

King.—"That is good, you will be on the spot, and will see and hear a good deal. The political agent should be careful to hear everything, but should not be too ready to place reliance on what he hears, until he has carefully weighed the evidence."

Major McMahon signified his assent to these remarks.

After a pause, the King proceeded:—

King.—"Of the four great periods into which the world is divided, three have already gone, and this is the last. It is one of great wickedness. The inhabitants of all countries—Kulla, China, and Burmah—are turning wicked. Even in this large assembly very few good people are to be found. Out of 1,000 you might perhaps find one or two honest, straight-forward men. Wicked people are naturally inclined to do mischief, and owing to their bad hearts think only of doing evil, and they speak evil of others. We should therefore be cautious, and place no reliance on such persons." Here H. M. paused for a time, and then went on—"I have been unable to catch most of the words contained in the Governor-General's letter; it is rather a long one. I therefore direct that the substance of it be put in a concise form, and be submitted for my perusal."

The King then retired, and the audience closed.

WAR-PAINT.

(*Madras Mail*, Dec. 17.)

An order was issued by the Brigade Office yesterday which, if not cancelled, will very nearly if not quite, put a stop to all recreation and sociability in Madras. Here it is:—

"The Major-General regrets the necessity for noticing in orders the irregularity on the part of some officers serving in this command at the Presidency of appearing at entertainments in plain clothes whereat H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been present.

"To prevent any misunderstanding on this point, it is hereby ordered that uniform is to be worn at all entertainments of any description, public or private, when His Lordship the Governor, or H. E. the Commander-in-Chief *are* (!) present.

"Sir Rowland Smythe begs the attention of Commanding officers to this order,

FRESH COMPLICATIONS IN ASIATIC AFFAIRS.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

MR. ARMINIUS VAMBERY has recently published two papers about Asiatic affairs, one of which was an article of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 4th inst., the other, a letter to the *Times*, which appeared on the 8th. This letter, although a rather short one, alludes to a subject which has never been taken into consideration in England, and which is of the highest importance to the present as well as to the future of the Central Asian question. On the authority of the Indian papers Mr. Vambéry speaks of the Turkish Envoy, Sheikh Syud Sooliman Efendi, arriving at Nasgpore on his way to Bokhara, and remarks that perhaps only a few readers may be aware of the circumstance that the Sublime Porte has always abstained from a diplomatic connection with Bokhara.

"The sluggish and ignorant Efendis on the Bosphorus (says Mr. Vambéry) were totally ignorant of the fair prospect of a national policy, and it was only on one occasion, in the time of Ahmed II., that an ambassador was despatched from Constantinople to Bokhara. . . . In considering this, it is interesting to know that Aali Pasha has chosen the moment just when Bokhara is fighting the last struggle for life to enter into diplomatic relations with the expiring head-centre of Central Asiatic Islamism. . . . But should Sooliman Efendi succeed to strengthen the hitherto slackened ties between the Ottoman nation and the Turks of Central Asia the country on the banks of the Sir Derya and the Amoo will become a very favourable point where the Sublime Porte will be able to retaliate upon Russia for her doings in Bulgaria and among the Greeks. The Sultan's envoys or agents will always find an open road across Afghanistan, if not across Persia, and Russia will soon learn that the possession of Turkestan is a bit which cannot be so quietly enjoyed as her other Mohamedan acquisitions."

The true connection between the European and Asiatic Eastern questions has been always far better understood by diplomatists and journalists in Russia than in England. We have never been brought into sufficiently close contact with Islamism to draw clear enough inferences of its political significance. The Russians, on the other hand, who have had constantly to deal with Mohamedans have not only fully comprehended Islamism, but turned it, during the last fifty years, into one of their chief weapons in the East. While supporting the Slavonian and Greek populations of Turkey against the Sultan, under pretext of supporting Christians against Mohamedans, they have done almost the reverse in Asia, where they have never, or very seldom, attempted any attack on Islamism. In their dealings with Tartars, as well as with the various tribes of Caucasus, they have been anxious to convert to orthodoxy only such individuals or groups as by chance detached themselves, or were detached by some administrative measures, from the larger body of their co-religionists. But whenever these nationalities were a little consolidated the Russian Government not only allowed them freedom of religion, but officially recognized the Mussulman creed. This policy, although occasionally baffled by some too orthodox functionary, has proved to be in general a highly advantageous one. Vast domains and tribes have not only been annexed to and integrated with the empire by way of conquest, but many a tribe has spontaneously placed itself in subjection to the Russian Crown. The Russian Emperor has thus become, under the name of Akh Padsha, almost as great an authority for hundreds of millions of Mussulmans of Asia as the Sultan himself, for to the mass of them the last has been always somewhat mythical; while they have not only experienced the real power of the Emperor, but occasionally seen him surrounded by a life escort composed exclusively of Asiatic tribes. And it is probable that this barbarous guard was not only organized with a deliberated purpose, but achieved the aim of the Government in the best possible way, as after a short time of service on good pay and good living these Asiatics returned to their native places and extolled both the magnificence of the Emperor and the protection he gave to Islamism. It should be added that the Mussulman clergy, who have enormous influence over the people, are constantly kept in such a state as to foster the view of the Government, the adversely disposed being put out of the possibility of counteracting it, while the loyal ones are constantly promoted and well paid.

This policy, skilfully carried on for years, has to be crowned in Central Asia, for the conquest of the Russians there must not be considered only as the result of a wish to extend their domains in this direction, and to take possession of the whole trade of Asia. It is in a great measure the preamble to the settlement of the great Eastern question, for every Mussulman—no matter whether European or Asiatic—who comes under the sceptre of Russia is actually subtracted from the spiritual power of the Sultan, and the final conquest of Islamism in Asia is one of the greatest steps towards the conquest of it in Europe. The last Asiatic campaign was in this respect a manœuvre similar to that which Napoleon attempted in favour of Imperialism in Mexico. It was only a larger scheme, and one more skilfully calculated. The Turkish campaign of 1828, as well as the Crimean war, perhaps, have furnished many practical suggestions for the development of this scheme, for the Russian Government had ample opportunity for perceiving on both these occasions that it was not quite prudent to begin anything in Turkey before safety on the Caucasus and the Asiatic frontier was completely secured.

In the realization of this great scheme, however, the Russian Government met with an unexpected circumstance. It expected to find Islamism in Central Asia just in the same condition as in the Caucasus and among the Tartars. Yet the mass of the wandering Kirhizes appear to hold no religion whatever, or are found to be pagan if anything at all, while the settled part of the population of Kokhan and Bokhara are more fanatical Mussulmans than any of those whom Russia ever previously encountered. As long as the wandering tribes were not conquered by Russia and no attempt was made to civilize them, and therefore to inquire into their religion, the Mussulman clergy of those countries did not interfere at all in the matter; but as soon as the Russian Government subdued these tribes and commenced to establish civil and religious authorities, Islamism lifted its head, and the disturbances which took place in the latter part in the spring of this year must be chiefly attributed to the influence of the clergy of Bokhara. The flight of Abdool Mullich (or, as he is otherwise called, Katy Turia), the eldest son of the Ameer of Bokhara, reported both by Mr. Vambery and by our own Indian correspondent as being now in Cabul, was only a consequence of the religious movement thus begun in those regions.

That this movement, if kept alive, whether by such missions from Constantinople as that of Sooliman Efendi, or by some support from Shere Ali, will place Russia in the greatest difficulties, there cannot be the slightest doubt. On the other hand, whether England should allow in such circumstances Shere Ali to support Abdool Mullich is not a question to be discussed at the present moment. But it must be remembered that if the eldest son of the Ameer of Bokhara seeks support in Afghanistan, the youngest son, Abdool Fettah (or otherwise Turia Djan), is now at St. Petersburg soliciting the support of the Russian Emperor, and a preamble to this embassy was, as Mr. Vambéry reports, a commercial treaty with Bokhara, according to which that country has imposed a duty of 40 per cent. on all English imports from India, and only 3 per cent. on imports from Russia. And besides this willingness of the Ameer of Bokhara to seek favour with the Russians, it must not be forgotten that as long as Samarkand is in their hands they practically possess Bokhara too, for almost the sole supply of water in Bokhara is from the river Zer-Affshan, the course of which could be easily diverted at Samarkand within a few weeks so as to leave Bokhara without any water at all.

The question becomes still more complicated from another point of view. By having advanced so far as Samarkand the Russians cannot well preserve their position without having safe communications along the Amoo Derya (Oxus,) its twin river, the Sir Derya, being now far behind the advanced Russian posts, and almost useless for navigation as it is discovered with the Caspian Sea. The numerous reports latterly furnished by the Russian engineers concerning the establishment of a main road to Central Asia agree all of them on the impossibility of finding a better plan than to turn the Oxus into its old bed running into the Caspian Sea, and now diverted into the Aral Sea. The new current of the river is constantly preserved by the population of Khiva for the sake of irrigating their fields; but the work can easily be undone, more quickly and at less expense than the construction of a railway between the Aral and Caspian Seas. True it is that Khiva will not readily allow such a thing, but we have already had numerous rumours of a military expedition against this country, and most likely shall shortly hear of its actually having been undertaken. The Khan of Khiva is so well aware of this that he has refused almost all assistance to Abdool Mullich, who fled first to these dominions, and tried, with some Turkomans he had gathered there, to take possession of a fortress called Tschardjouy, on the shore of the Oxus, but having been defeated by his father, supported by Russians, and having received a refusal of further support from Khiva, he then fled to Afghanistan. What will be the result of his agitation in Afghanistan remains to be seen, but what is certain is that Russia, whether under the pretext of restoring the work of God by giving to the Oxus its natural current, or under the pretext of avenging the outraged father of a rebellious son, will take possession of the whole course of the Oxus. We have already reported a declaration of the Russian War Office as to the opening of the new caravan road along the Volga and the Caspian Sea to Krasnovodsk, and thence along the old current of the Oxus to the Aral Sea. This is the preliminary of an expedition against Khiva, for which the first robbery of a Russian caravan will furnish only an additional pretext. Should the resistance of Khiva prove to be too strong, there is the obedient vassal, Persia, at hand, who will always be willing to assist any designs of Russia against Khiva. And this new work of Russia will be more quickly done in proportion as the St. Petersburg Cabinet shall have secured amicable relations in Europe, and persuaded English politicians that every thing is going on in the best possible way for England.

THE VALUE OF AUTOGRAPHS IN NEW YORK.—The sale of autographs in this city seems to show that the spirit of "hero worship," as Carlyle would term it, is subsiding somewhat. A letter of Daniel Webster went for 50 cents. A leter or two of Dickens brought but 2 dols. each; Lady Blessington's, 1 dol. 15 cents; Longfellow's, 75 cents, and the last translator of Homer (Lord Derby), 2 cents. Remarkable enough, the autograph of Edgar Poe brought 5 dols.—just as much as was paid for one of Sir Walter Scott's. We cannot help thinking that, just at present, a good autograph of Lord Byron would bring over 10 dols.—*New York Times*, Nov. 7.

BEER.—The following will be of more than usual interest to lovers of good beer; particularly at the present time, when so very many concur in the belief that there is very little bottled beer brought in the Indian market which has not been drugged. In 1857 the importation into England of Cocculus Indicus, an intoxicating and baleful narcotic used to poison beer with, was only 68 cwt; it had increased in ten years to 689 cwt; and, in 1865, reached no less than 1,864 cwt, notwithstanding there was a duty of five shillings per cwt. on it. We commend the analysis of bottled beer to Sanitary officers in India. All of them being medical men, have, we believe, good opportunities for making themselves useful to society by taking up this study.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

VOICES.

(Saturday Review, Nov. 27.)

FAR before the eyes or the mouth or the habitual gesture, as a revelation of character, is the quality of the voice and the manner of using it. It is the first thing that strikes us in a new acquaintance, and it is one of the most unerring tests of breeding and education. There are voices which have a certain truthful ring about them—a certain something, unforced and spontaneous, that no training can give. Training can do much in the way of making a voice, but it can never compass more than a bad imitation of this quality; for the very fact of its being an imitation, however accurate, betrays itself like rouge on a woman's cheeks, or a wig, or dyed hair. On the other hand, there are voices which have the jar of falsehood in every tone, and that are as full of warning as the croak of the raven or the hiss of the serpent. There are in general the naturally hard voices which make themselves caressing, thinking by that to appear sympathetic; but the fundamental quality strikes through the overlay, and a person must be very dull indeed who cannot detect the pretence in that slow, drawling, would be affectionate voice, with its harsh undertone and sharp accent whenever it forgets itself. But, without being false or hypocritical, there are voices which puzzle as well as disappoint us, because so entirely inharmonious with the appearance of the speaker. For instance, there is that thin treble squeak we sometimes hear from the mouth of a well-grown portly man, when we expected the fine rolling utterance which would have been in unison with his outward seeming; and, on the other side of the scale, where we looked for a shrill head voice or a tender musical cadence, we get that hoarse chest voice with which young and pretty girls sometimes startle us. In fact, it is one of the characteristics of the modern girl of a certain type; just as the habitual use of slang is characteristic of her, or that peculiar rounding of the elbows and turning out of the wrists, which are gestures that, like the chest voice, instinctively belong to men only, and have to be learnt and practised by women.

Nothing betrays so much as the voice, save perhaps the eyes, and they can be lowered, and so far their expression hidden. In moments of emotion no skill can hide the fact of disturbed feeling, though a strong will and the habit of self-control can steady the voice when else it would be failing and tremulous. But not the strongest will, nor the largest amount of self-control, can keep it natural as well as steady. It is deadened, veiled, compressed, like a wild creature tightly bound and unnaturally still. One feels that it is done by an effort, and that if the strain were relaxed for a moment the wild creature would burst loose in rage or despair, and the voice would break out into the scream of passion or quiver away into the falter of pathos. And this very effort is as eloquent as if there had been no holding down at all, and the voice had been left to its own impulse unchecked. Again, in fun and humour, is it not the voice that is expressive, even more than the face? The twinkle of the eye, the hollow in the under lip, the dimples about the mouth, the play of the eyebrow, are all aids certainly; but the voice! The mellow tone that comes into the utterance of one man, the surprised accents of another, the fatuous simplicity of a third, the philosophical acquiescence of a fourth when relating the most outrageous impossibilities—a voice and manner peculiarly Transatlantic, and indeed one of the Yankee forms of fun—do not we know all these varieties by heart? have we not veteran actors whose main point lies in one or other of these varieties? and what would be the drollest anecdote if told in a voice which had neither play nor significance? Pathos too—who feels it, however beautifully expressed so far as words may go, if uttered in a dead and wooden voice without sympathy? But the sorrowful attempts at pathos will strike home to the heart if given tenderly and harmoniously. And just as certain popular airs of mean association can be made into church music by slow time and stately modulation, so can dead-level literature be lifted into passion or softened into sentiment by the voice alone.

We all know the effect, irritating or soothing, which certain voices have over us; and we have all experienced that strange impulse of attraction or repulsion which comes from the sound of the voice alone. And generally, if not absolutely always, the impulse is a true one, and any modification which increased knowledge may produce is never quite satisfactory. Certain voices grate on our nerves and set our teeth on edge; and others are just as calming as these are irritating, quieting us like a composing draught, and setting vague images of beauty and pleasantness afloat in our brains. A gentle, calm in tone and musical in quality, is one of the essentials for a physician; the "bedside voice," which is nothing if it is not sympathetic by constitution. Not false, not made up, not sickly, but tender in itself, of a rather low pitch, well modulated, and distinctly harmonious in its notes, it is the very opposite of the orator's voice, which is artificial in its management and a made voice. Whatever its original quality may be, the orator's voice bears the unmistakable stamp of art and becomes artificiality; as such it may be admirable—telling in a crowd, impressive in an address—but overwhelming and chilling at home, partly because it is always conscious and never off its forgetting. An orator's voice, with its careful intonation and accurate accent, would be as much out of place by a sick-bed as Court trains and brocaded silk for the nurse. There are certain men who do a good deal by a hearty, jovial, foxhunting kind of voice—a voice a little thrown up for shall that is to say, a voice with a certain undefined rollick and devil-may-care sound in it, and eloquent of a large volume of vitality and physical health. That, too, is a good property for a medical man. It gives the sick a certain filip, and reminds them pleasantly of health and vigour; it may have a mesmeric kind of effect on them—who knows? —and induce in them something of its own state, provided it is not overpowering. But a voice of this kind has a tendency to become insolent in its assertion of vigour, swaggering and boisterous; and then it is too much for invalided nerves, just as mountain winds or sea breezes would be too much for the scent of flowers or a hayfield oppressive. The clerical voice, again, is a class voice; that neat, careful, precise voice, neither wholly made nor yet quite natural; a voice which never strikes one as hearty or as having a really genuine utterance, but which yet is not unpleasant if one does not require too much spontaneity. The clerical voice, with its mixture of familiarity and oratory, as that of one used to talk to old women in private and to hold forth to a congregation in public, is as distinct in its own way as the mathematician's handwriting; and any one can pick out blindfold his man from a knot of talkers, without waiting to see the square-cut collar and close white tie. The legal voice is different again; but this is rather a variety of the orators's than a distinct species—a variety standing midway between that and the clerical, and affording more scope than either.

The voice is much more indicative of the state of the mind than many people know of or allow. One of the first symptoms of failing brain power is in the indistinct or confused utterance; no idiot has a clear or melodious voice; the harsh scream of mania is proverbial; and no person of prompt and decisive thought was ever known to hesitate or to stutter. A thick, loose, fluffy voice, too, does not belong to the crisp character of mind which does the best active work; and when we meet with a keen-witted man who drawls, and lets his words drip instead of bringing them out in the sharp incisive way that would be natural to him, we may be sure there is a flaw somewhere, and that he is not what the Americans call "clear grit" and "whole-souled" all through. We all have our company voices, as we all have our company manners, and we get to know the company voices of our friends after a time, and to understand them as we understand their best dresses and state service. The person whose voice absolutely refuses to put itself into company tone startles us as much as if he came to a state dinner in a shooting-jacket. This is a different thing from the insincere and flattering voice, which is never laid aside while it has its object to gain, and which affects to be one thing when it means another. The company voice is only a little bit of finery, quite in its place if not carried into the home, where, however, silly men and women think they can impose on their house-mates by assumptions which cannot stand the test of domestic ease. The lover's voice is of course *sui generis*; but there is another kind of voice which one hears sometimes that is quite as enchanting—the rich, full, melodious voice which irresistibly suggests sunshine and flowers, and heavy bunches of purple grapes, and a wealth of physical beauty at all four corners. Such a voice is Alboni's; such a voice we can conceive Anacreon's to have been; with less lusciousness and more stateliness, such a voice was Walter Savage Landor's His was not an English voice it was too rich and accurate; and yet it was clear and apparently thoroughly unstudied. *Ars celare artem*, perhaps; there was no gerund grinding of its kind than to hear Landor read Milton or Homer. Though one of the essentials of a good voice is its clearness, there are certain lisps and catches which are very pretty, though never dignified; but most of them are exceedingly painful to the ear. It is the same with accents. A dash of brogue, the faintest suspicion of the Scotch burring, even a very little American accent—but very little, like red pepper to be sparingly used, as indeed we may say with the others—gives a certain piquancy to the voice. So does a Continental accent generally, few of us being able to distinguish the French accent from the German, the Polish from the Italian, or the Russian from the Spanish but lumping the whole together as "a foreign accent" broadly. Of all the European voices the French is perhaps the most unpleasant in its quality, and the Italian the most delightful. The Italian voice is a song in itself, not the sing-song voice of an English parish schoolboy, but an unnoted bit of harmony. The French voice is thin, apt to become wiry and metallic; a head voice for the most part, and eminently unsympathetic; a nervous, irritable voice, that seems more fit for complaint than for love-making; and yet how laughing, how bewitching it can make itself—never with the rounded, full, *ridiculous* fun in its own half pettish way, provoking, enticing, arousing. There are some voices that send you to sleep, and others that stir you up; and the French voice is of the latter kind when setting itself to do mischief and work its own will. Of all the differences lying between Calais and Dover, perhaps nothing strikes the traveller more than the difference in the national voice and manner of speech. The sharp, high-pitched, stridulous voice of the French, with its clear accent and neat intonation, is exchanged for the loose, fluffy utterance of England, where clear enunciation is considered pedantic; where ladies seem cultivate a drawl, and pretty women a deep chest voice; where well-educated people think it no shame to run all their words into each other, and to let consonants and vowels drip out like so many drops of water, with not much more distinction between them; and where no one knows how to educate his organ artistically, without running into artificiality and affectation. And yet the cultivation of the voice is an art, and ought to be made as much a matter of education as a good carriage or a legible handwriting. We teach our children to sing, but we never teach them to speak, beyond correcting a glaring piece of mispronunciation or so; in consequence of which we have all sorts of odd voices among us—short yelping voices like dogs, purring voices like cats, croakings, and lispings, and quackings, and chatterings; a very menagerie in fact, to be heard in a room ten feet square, where a little rational cultivation would have reduced the whole of that vocal chaos to order and harmony, and made what is now painful and distasteful beautiful and seductive.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1050	Pontiac, Skilling—Volkart Brothers.	July 13
1280	Louisa Fletcher, Lockes	Aug. 11
1270	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.	Aug. 21
1152	Tythonus, Greer—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug 21
321	Tantivey, Picknuney	Aug. 21
432	Anna, Gunnufsen	Aug. 23
1192	Asiana, Selkirk—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug 24
1027	Bonnie Dundee, Connoor	Aug. 25
1434	Westminster, Berryman—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 26
737	Moss Rose, Bustin—Harbord & Co.	Aug. 27
1338	Hahnemann, Vannuchen—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 28
1215	Tethys, Evans—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 28
966	Tanjore, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
1177	Napier, Tait—Owen & Okell	Sept. 4
1435	British Sceptre, Pendall—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
905	Zuleika, Thompson	Sept. 8
1504	Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
1244	John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
1391	Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
723	Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 8
731	Mars, Richtering	Sept. 10
1257	Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 10
776	Elizabeth Ostler, Glaister—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 10
872	Bella Maria, Lopeg—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 13
1324	Juventa, Holmes—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 13
1245	Eastern Light, McFee	Sept. 13
1127	Mic Mac, Robson—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 15
1423	G. R. Mosle, Kuck	Sept. 15
425	Eros B'Jon—G. S. King & Co.	Sept. 15
1254	City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 26
1117	Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 20
1193	William Fairbairn—P. D. Cooniforth & Co.	Sept. 20
1299	Hannah Law, Dawson—R Scovell & Co.	Sept. 23
607	Mars, Richtering.	Sept. 24
1245	Eastern Light, McFee.	Sept. 27
904	Frederick Armstrong.	Sept. 27
1450	Greyhound, Jackson.	Sept. 27
1703	Romulus, Needham—Volkart Brothers.	Sept. 30
861	Ambrose, Carnell—John Farrar & Co.	Sept. 30
1435	Eros, H'Jon—G. S. King & Co.	Oct. 0
733	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 2
1090	T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Owen and Okell.	Oct. 2
148	White Jacket, Johnson—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 2
1764	Klentheria, Butchart.	Oct. 2
772	J. P. Smith, Hutchinson—G. F. Pim & Co.	Oct. 2
1283	Ardgour, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 4
911	Marietta, M. Medanich.	Oct. 4
1193	Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Coupland & Co.	Oct. 5
1213	Erimida, Shields—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 5
1149	Marathon, Digwell—Ritchie Steuart, & Co.	Oct. 6
996	Brannstone, Owen—Pelly & Co.	Oct. 6
1225	Western Belle, Montgomery— awrence & Co.	Oct. 7
1246	British Consul—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 11
1045	May Queen, Ross—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Oct. 12
1458	Royal George, Hogg—Owen Okell	Oct. 15
786	Yokohama, Binet	Oct. 15
993	Fleur de Lis, Thompson—Remington & Co.	Oct. 18
1498	Amaranth, Owen—John Farrar & Co.	Oct. 20
1285	British Flag, Mills—J. Campbell & Co.	Oct. 20
1292	Prince Oscar, Long	Oct. 20
1348	Theresa, Brown—Kennie Scovell & Co.	Oct. 20
127	Canute, Bilton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 20
1402	Glenlyon, McIntyre—R. Scovell & Co.	Oct. 21
1232	Tim Whiffler, Cottier—M. Nusserwanjee	Oct. 21
1103	Eastern Belle, Craig.	Oct. 20
1396	Aurora, Harriott.	Oct. 23
1049	Pontiac, Finlay	Oct. 24
1288	Annot Lyle, Pelley.	Oct. 22
1860	Mornington, Roberts—Owen & Okell	Oct. 25
1025	Mallory, Scott	Oct. 32
1366	Ashgrowe, Fullerton	Nov. 1
1435	Iron Duke, Parry	Nov 1
1299	Jane Law, Black	Nov. 1
1081	Castiglione, Cooper	Nov. 11
1199	Mariner, Aguilera	Nov. 11
141	Oriflamme, Dougall—E. Bates & Co.	Nov. 23

FROM LONDON.

982	P. Somawutty, Blake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	Aug. 12
1026	Napoleon, Gillespie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 21
1197	Euterpe, Cosens—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 20
799	Cingala, Neilson	Sept.
1189	Scimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	Sept. 1
612	Maritana, Angeline	Sept. 1
1207	Zoroaster, Baker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 3
1244	Rajpoot, Andrews—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 3
1038	Sam Sendall, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 8
	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 19
1174	Leaping Water—Bell, Ventz and Lucius	Sept. 14
975	Jo n Temperley, Tucker—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 25
1700	Birkby, Cutler—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 21
660	Coromandel, Dow	Sept. 34
1196	Michael Scott, Llewellyn—R. Steuart & Co.	Oct. 0
945	Camperdown, Franklin	Oct 5
678	Lady Macdonald, Kennedy—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 6
847	Talbot, Ougsten	Oct. 19
1477	Galatea, Wherland—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 16
933	Kate Winfred, Starkey	Oct 29
748	Art Union, Mudron	Nov. 2
696	Jane Morrison, McLennan	Nov. 2
886	Chiltearn (s), Edington—R Steuart & Co.	Nov 8
22000	Great Eastern (s), Halpen—R. Steuart & Co.	Nov. 7
1086	River Krishna, Rice	Nov. 6
1094	Proserpine, Brogger	Nov. 6
1042	Earl Russell, Fee	Nov. 19
701	Monarch Day	Nov. 23

FROM NEWCASTLE.

1332	Bulwark, Kelley	Oct. 16
1107	Malta	Oct. 22

FROM CARDIFF.

1205	Red Jacket, Tate	Sept. 8
1241	Gloucestershire, Lylc—J. Campbell & Co.	Oct. 19
504	Jessie Jameson, Bell.	Sept. 20

FROM BASSEIN.

1197	Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	T. B. Oard	Sept. 1
544	Marie Choupat	Sept. 3
	Black Prince, Saddler	Sept. 9
390	Acacia Henderson	Sept. 27
680	Garnock, Robert—Bell & Co.	Oct. 2
505	Auriga, Ronaldson	Oct. 9
	Wolfville—Rennie Scovell & Co.	Oct. 23
997	Plaisidee, Bellard	Oct. 23
445	Liberator,	Nov. 1
1459	British Empire	Nov. 5

FROM NEWPORT.

670	Royal Albert, Davies	Aug. 23
1057	Gladstone, Bowles	Nov. 19

FROM CALCUTTA.

840	Magnolia, Guswell—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 15
531	William Prowse—Brice, Brown & Co.	Dec. 3
630	Hydroe	Dec. 5
467	Colonel Fytche	Dec. 10
827	Fez Robanee	Dec. 13

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

3060	Europe (s), Rolland	Sept. 17

FROM CLYDE.

805	Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co.	Mar. 11
599	Index, Kerr	Sept. 17
941	Ardgour, Kerr	Aug. 19
	Naomi	Aug. 19
422	Jane Avery	Aug. 21
845	Havering, Masted—Volkart Brothers.	Aug 24
768	James Russell, Mackay—Ritchie, Steuart&Co.	Aug. 24
859	Lammermuir, Jorgensen—Knoop & Co.	Sept. 3
978	Norval, Taylor—Volkart Brothers	Sept. 6
1060	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8
	Arethusa, Lamont.	Sept. 18
995	City of Brussels, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 27
1910	Jane of Athens, Carnaghan—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 1
910	Jane Leech, Smith—Finlay, Clark & Co.	Oct. 5
1109	City of the Lakes, Shannon	Oct. 9
790	Fitzwilliam, Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 14
1450	Isabella Kerr	Oct. 15
1200	City of York, Auld—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 26
1330	Cathcart, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16

FROM HAMBURG.

	Hermann Schebels	Oct. 21

FROM AUSTRALIA.

997	Peter Denney, Adam	July 26

FROM SHIELDS.

	Tasmania	Mar. 13
	Golden Dream	July 19
268	Inniafallen	Oct. 1
	Unicorn	Oct. 30
800	Cornubin—Wilson R. Bell & Co.	Oct. 30
	Cymric	Nov. 3
	Sir Thomas Moore	Nov. 5

FROM BANGKOK.

424	Eens, Brumell	Aug. 30
540	Hera, Fox	Sept. 25
374	Kusrovie, Manchan	Oct. 0
950	Octavia	Oct. 15

FROM SINGAPORE.

461	Pehlwan, Boyd	Oct. 12
159	Vielon, Cumming	Oct. 21
1111	Berwickshire—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.	

FROM MAURITIUS.

890	Nimroud, Bullock	Oct. 7

FROM BOSTON

962	Timour, Spooner—Tudor & Co.	Aug. 10

FROM BORDEAUX.

	Amanda, Pettit	Sept. 21
	Atlantic, Grimand	Oct. 4

FROM COLOMBO.

	Covenanter, Stephen.	Nov. 3

FROM HARTLEPOOL.

	Inverness, Donkin	Nov. 5

FROM HONGKONG.

903	Evening Star, Harley	Nov. 28

FROM RANGOON.

	Hippogriffe	Nov. 22
	Sarah	Dec. 1
1072	Sea Flower	Dec. 2

GOLDSMITHS' WORK.—The progress of fine art manufacture in this branch of trade is strikingly exemplified in a little work published by J. W. Benson, of 33, Old Bond Street, and of the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. It is enriched and embellished with designs (by Italian, French, and English artistes) of Brooches, Bracelets, Clearings, and other articles, suitable for personal wear, or Wedding, Birthday, or other presents, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) has also published a very interesting pamphlet on the Rise and Progress of Watch and Clock-making. These works are well got up, free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

WANTED.

PAIR of CARRIAGE HORSES WANTED.—Apply, stating price and where to be seen, to R. R., Office of this paper.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony; and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all AFFECTIONS of the THROAT and CHEST, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy; they do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in boxes, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S
CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS.

The great remedy for these disorders in Adults and Children can now be administered in the form of A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

TESTIMONIAL.

"BATLEY, January 26, 1869.

"SIR,—One of my children, aged two years and four months, being troubled with worms, I was induced to try your Bon Bons. I purchased some from Mr. B. Whitaker, Chemist of Batley, and after taking two only, she voided nine large worms. Two days after another dose, she again voided three more; three of them, the worst, measuring from 8 to 9 inches each in length. I consider them a most invaluable remedy, and should be tried by all suffering from worms.

"To Mr. KEATING, London." (Signed) "JOHN STENSON. "Witness, B. WHITAKER.

Sold in tins and bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER. This POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Mosquitos, and every other species of insect.

Sold in packets, tins, and bottles of various sizes.

☞ The public are particularly requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark.

Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co., and all Druggists.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight.....1/11 3/4
" " 4 " " 1/11 9/16
" on demand.....1/11 3/8
" Scotland and Ireland.....1/11 5/16
Circular Notes.....1/11 1/4

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 28th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £8,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. {The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Subscribed Capital ..... $